# THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Centiqued from First Page.

Col. Gavin und Mojor Jones are at the Marshall House, and although a verely wounded, are doing Col. Gavin thinks the less in Gen. Carroll Brigsde will not exceed three hundred. They were, in the fight from three o'clock yesterday saternoon all dark. The Brigade of Gen. Carroll was but recently attached to Rickette's division. It is perhaps the smallest one in the army, it being the one which suffered so severely under Schelds at Port Republic. Yesterday morning it numbered eight hundred, this morning between theee and four hundred. I have yet heard of but few instances of cowardice. As brigades and regiments they all freely with him and with a number of Generals Sought desperately; squads and companies only ran, and but few of them. The 5th New-York Fire Zouaves lost shout three bundred. They supported a battery, and towards evening were charged upon by cavalry and infantry, and were, together with the battery, compelled to shandoned their position.

The Secessionis s of Alexandria strongly assert that Jackson gained a victory yesterday. It seems to have been a drawn game. To-day it will be re newed with a new shuffling of the cards, and it is to be hoped these blatant traiters will be silence Every man who atters a disloyal sentene in the bearing of soldiers who are marching upon the field of battle should be imprisoned if not shot instantly.

A rumor, which I have been unable to trace to any trustworthy source, is in circulation that Gen. Banks burned his baggage train yesterday to prevent its falling into the hands of the Rebels, by whom he was hotly harrassed in front and rear.

Trains started from Alexandria early this morning for Vienna, with troops and stores, but, according to the latest accounts, did not succeed in reaching there. Rumors and reports are bourly assuming more discoursging features. Jackson seems to have held the butle-ground yesterday.

Rudolph Massey, who avowed himself President

of a Secession League, whose object in part was to drive the Unionists from Alexandria, was this morning knocked down by a soldier, and sorely beaten. A great crowd now surrounds his house, threatening

to burn it down.

2 p. m.-It is now certain that Gen. Banks no only burned his own baggage train yesterday, but

### State of Affairs in Alexandria-The Arrival and Treatment of the Wounded-Forage and Supplies sent to the Army. ALEXANDRIA, Va., Sunday, Aug. 21-6 p. m.

The City of Alexandria to-day presents the most exciting appearance. Such scenes are witnessed as Before my informant left herds of cattle and procan only be seen are a city where the thunder boom and discordant roar of battle is distinctly heard. It ville in great abundance, and the soldiers were may be said Alexandria is on the verge of the battle- eagerly breaking their long fastfield. The cry of the agonized wounded and maimed is echoed along the whole road from the field to the city, and is answered back by the angels of sympa- to Alexandris. thy, hope, and charity, who bring with them from The number of prisoners paroled by the enemy the North a continuous stream of consolation and relief. More than one thousand volunteer surgeon and their assistants, nurses, &c., arrived here last night, and were sent by special train to the battle- Alexandriz to-day, and securely confined there. field. Another long train of surgeons and nurse arrived here to-day at 11 o'clock; they were also formed, are mainly from Baltimore and Philadelphia. Nearly every man is provided with a bucket to be bathing the wounded. Each man was also provided with a bottle of brandy, and I noticed many of them had small boxes of cake, oranges. wines, &c. No doubt great relief will be afforde to the unfortunate wounded by this timely aid. Great credit is due to whoever it was that arranged to send it on so promptly.

The whole road from Alexandria to Washington is lances, as are also the streets of this city nearly gardless of the drizzling rain, which has been comof railroad cars and ambulances are arriving in, and is, however, reported as saying that Banks has their burdens are sent off on steamers to Washing- saved all-himself, his command, and his trains. ton. About 120 car-loads of commissary stores were Still another authority-a superior detective, who sent out last night by railroad. The engineer who left Centreville yesterday morning-says that he is carried out the train informs me he made but slow intrenched at Manassas Junction. These accounts progress, owing to the immense number of troops agree as to the sufety of Gen. Banks and his soldiers, going up to re-enforce the army. Summer's corps but differ touching the wagons. Yesterday afterwent up to-day. Parks and batteries of artillery. as also several of the new regiments which have ar rived from the North, are gone up.

There has been no fighting to-day. I am credibly almost starved, owing to the loss of our supplies at Manages. All the reports from the field say that in the battle to-morrow. our army has the advantage of the enemy, and that he is heremed in. It is expected we will attack him to-morrow. Heavy siege guns which have been lying on the wharves at this city are to-day being day, where he was engaged in professional work transports loaded with troops and ammunition have the and consciensciously refrained from repeating been arriving all day. Immense quantities of forage mere rumors. On one point however, his testimony trains, ambulances, backs and private conveyances

which were established in a house on the street of Centreville, all was cool and serene. There, with the General Commanding, were Gens. McDowell, Reno, and Reynolds, with other officers of high rank. All were in good spirits and sent the most cheerful messages to the Secretary of War. They regarded their position as impregnable; were disposed, indeed, to invite attack; and were not apprehensive of any flanking movement by the enemy.

Although the officers at headquarters did not seem

to be disposed to admit it in so many words, the inevitable inference from what they said was, that

order. On Wednesday they were allowed a day's leave. On Thursday and Friday they were kept in camp, momentarily expecting an order. That it came and kept coming from Gen. Halleck, and was ountermanded by Gen. McClellan, you already

visions for man and beast were arriving at Centre-

Up to 1 o'clock no firing worth speaking of was heard at Centreville, nor after that hour on the ride

Was 650.

The thousand prisoners, of whose capture Gen. Pope speaks in his first dispatch, were taken to Gen. Reno said in conversation to-day that I

never saw a more during act then one performed by sent on immediately. Those latter arrivals, I am in- the Rebels on Saturday. Out of the woods on the flank of several of his batteries swarmed what appeared to be stragglers from our forces-a few a first, then more and more, until not less than a regiment or two had emerged. He was completely deceived until they were nearly poon his guns, when be caught eight of "the red patch," knew them to be Rebels, turned his artillery in a twinkling upon them, and destroyed almost every man.

covered with one mass of army wagons and ambu- tleman, whose report I have endeavored to present having buck-shot wounds. over-crowded. The sidewalks are througed with inquiries. It is stated here by those who should Cavalry, was captured. straggling officers, soldiers, and citizens, while every know, and as from the best authority, that Banks is street corner has its own excited crowd, who, re- safe, but that he was obliged to destroy all his trains, ing down all day, and which is better for the poor sary bag rage having been left in his charge by the sufferers on the field than heat, are discussing the other divisions which moved forward. Mr. Fifield, latest news from the conflicting armies. Long trains a master of railroad transportation, who is in town,

informed a good many of our troops on the field are several miles from Centreville, toward the Bull Russ

anted on carriages and sent to the front. Large among the wounded for several hours. He saw litare being shipped on the cars for Centreville, where was explicit. Between Fairfax and Centreville he on their way to and from the latter place.

## Splendid Charges by our Cavalry-The Famous Stuart Cavalry Vanquished.

Correspondence of the Amociated Press. ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 31, 1862.

According to all accounts, Stonewall Jackson yeserday succeeded in forcing his way through the
Linen troops surrounding him, and effected a juncion with the remainder of the Confederate forces.
This result was not nitained without fearful loss on
both sides, as the most desperate fighting took place.
From all that can be learned in the absence of any
regular report, the corps of Gens. McDowell, Heintregular report, the corps of Gens. McDowell, Heintregular report, and Sigel were engaged, the former
regular report, and Sigel were engaged, the former terdsy succeeded in forcing his way through the tion with the remainder of the Confederate forces. This result was not mitained without fearful loss on

to be friends, the 5th New-York cavalry. Where they had come from, as Gen. Sigel was on the right, built by our fathers in the Revolution. [Applause] was and is a mistery. They reported the Rebel cavalry under Gen. Stuart as about making a charge.

The fact of Gen. Stuart's cavalry being armed with

Three stands were erected—the main one in the Park, one in Remsen street, and the third in Moutague street. Mayor Kalbileisch presided at the first, and was assisted by a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. After a few introductory remarks, the Chairman rend a letter from Gen. Corcoran, announcing his inability to be present, and stated that the cause of Gen. Mitchel's absence was that he had left for Wasnington, and was probably now at the seat of war.

See of the wro carried for a Picker Scholar way at House Scholar way at their independence, and to establish their Confederate Government upon the rains of the Republic built by our fathers in the Revolution. [Applaase] and I assert, on the built by our fathers in the Revolution. [Applaase] through the man who is unwilling to go there had, that the man who is unwilling to go other hand, that the man who is unwilling to go into or remain in this fight because, in order to save Union through the avenue of conciliation, strewn

As our men approached them, the Rebel cavalry discharged double-barreled shot-guns, and then met us in full charge. Our men broke the enemy's line, and pursued them. The Rebels rallied in splendid style, and dashed forward again to meet the charge. Again their line was broken, and as our cavalry was preparing to charge again, the Rebels opened fire upon them from their batteries and with musketry, compelling them to retire.

Meanwhile, our left had given way, and was on the retreat, passing the cavalry.

A battery which had run short of ammunition was on the point of being captured, but under the determined resistance of our cavalry it was safely brought off.

the Relefs, thread his artilley in a twinding upon the least not been analyzed almost every man.

The protein facts about Banks, his troops, and the least of the Robert o

In a milt, 'gy many officers who have errived been found in a more in the first, or new line of latter which forms. The milter of consideration to Washington was more than the first of the first, or new line of latter which forms. The milter of the milte necessary to place half the people in Fort Lafayette to save the country, they must go. [Renewed applause.] It it is necessary to displace from the head of the army any General who fails, be must be displaced. [Loud cheers.] We must have no idol but our country [renewed cheering]; at its altar we must fall and reverently say, "Our country first, our country last, our country always." [Great applause.] If to save the country it is necessary for me to go to the war, I will go. If for my country's sake it is necessary for me to open my mouth, I will open it. If it is needful for me to shit it, I will close it. We must never, whatever be the cost, let this glorious, this free country perish, and

oot, let this glorious, this free country perish, and its light go out in the eye of the dramae world. ["Never."] We must manetain this republican form of Government, its Constitution, and its Union, at all burgets and at

The New-York Cavalry fell in behind General
Buford's brigade, the bugles sounded, and over the
bill galloped our men to meet the advancing Rebels.

As our men approached them, the Rebel cavalry
discharged double-barreled shot-guns, and then met

I am for prologically thusiastic applicates.

A Voice—"We don't want them here."

Mr. Stanton.—I will satisfy you about that. I have great sympathy for the working men of this country. You say you do not want negro labor to country. You say you do not want negro labor to come here and compete with you. [" No, no." Now, if you merely knock off the corners of Slaver negroes must either come here or drown themselves in the sea; but if you blot it out at one fell blow, not a man of them will come here. ["That's so."] Like molasses in a tumber of water, even negroes now here will settle to the bottom of the country. [Laughter.] But if you only break off bits around A battery which had run short of ammunition was on the point of being captured, but under the determined resistance of our cavalry it was safely brought off.

The troops fell back upon Gen. Franklin's Division, which had just come up, and were formed in line to prevent strangling and anything like a panic.

Had Gen. Franklin's corps arrived two hours earlier upon the field, the result of the day's fighting would have been different.

The fact of Gen. Stuart's cavalry being armed with dashed over a rocky cataract by a furious freshet, it men into the field, but after a while the whole in-will go interly to pieces, than that it will break in two terest in the contest centered around Sevastopol, a

Pameen street, and addresses were made by C. Shaf-ter, esq., and the Rev. Mr. Inskip, Chaplain of the 14th Regiment.

14th Regiment.
At the third stand, in Montague street, the Hon.
S. S. Powell presided, and andresses were made by
S. D. Morris, esq., and John Winslow, esq.

The proposition of the Aldermen, to give \$10,000 to each mili in regiment reorganizing for the war and appropriating \$1,000,000 for the defense of inharbor, were laid over.

The ordinance proposing a bounty of \$50 for each recruit was taken up, as passed by the Aldermea and amended.

The ordinance proposing a bounty of \$.0 for each recruit was taken up, as passed by the Alderma, and amended by making it applicable to all recruit, whether for new or old regiments, and it was ther lost for want of 13 votes, but 11 members voting for it, and 3 (Messrs. Hayes, Hazleton, and Stevenson against it. Messrs. Jones and Orton urged upon the Board the necessity of prompt action in the matter, and on a suggestion of Mr. Hogan, the Board agree to meet at 10 o'clock to-day to farther consider the subject.

An ordinance appropriating \$323,000 additional

ending Aug. 9, 27,383 families of volunteers had been relieved, and \$50,534 expended; for the two

the Controller was directed to report full parties meeters of liabilities incurred by the Committee on National Affairs tional Affairs.

The Controller reported that for the two weeks

> weeks ending Aug. 23, 19,179 families relieved, and weeks ending Aug. 23, 19,179 families refleved, 22, 52, 182 expended.
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> The balance in the City Treasury, Aug. 30, is reported to have been \$454,334 20; receipts for the week preceding, \$81,103 31; expenses, \$25,461 33. The action of the Ald rine monating \$500 to the Instricted Reform Society was concurred in.
>
> The Jewish society Anchi-Chesed was voted \$263 62, with which to pay an assessment.
>
> Resolutions were adopted to build new house for Hook and Ladder Company No. 18, and to rebuild house of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 8. Adjourned.